FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Dec. 12-18, 1957

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Week in Headlines

International

Soviet Premier Bulganin again proposed East - West non-aggression pact; Soviet CP chief Khrushchev urged U.S.-USSR 'summit' meeting.

UN Gen. Assembly ended 12th session, refused to recommend self-determination for Cyprus.

NATO Council & Govt. heads met in Paris for security talks.

United States

Eisenhower Admin. announced labor legislation program.

AFL - CIO expelled baker & laundry unions for corrupt leadership.

Senate probed Teamster "goons," allegations vs. Tennessee judge.

N.Y. subway strike ended.

Atlas ICBM fired successfully.

Alabama voted to abolish Negro-dominated county.

WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Soviet Coexistence Appeal. In messages to 82 UN-member states & Switzerland, Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin renewed Dec. 12 his call for a non-aggression pact between NATO & Warsaw Pact nations and appealed for worldwide support for the USSR's policies of "peaceful coexistence." The Bulganin note was widely interpreted by Western leaders as an attempt to offset & challenge Western policies to be laid down in NATO Council & heads-of-Govt. meetings in Paris Dec. 13-16. [See pp. 393B1, 385B1, 377B1]

Bulganin's message, similar in content to letters received from him by Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 10 and by West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, British Prime Min. Harold Macmillan & French Premier Fèlix Gaillard Dec. 11, warned that "the danger of a nuclear war has greatly increased." It derided the "dangerous illusion" that NATO nations permitting use of their territory for nuclear missile bases still would be able to fight "local or small wars" with "so called tactical nuclear weapons." [See pp. 345F3, 305B1]

Bulganin urged acceptance of the following proposals for ending the East-West deadlock in Europe:

- An East-West summit meeting to seek a general European political settlement & a disarmament accord.
- An immediate ban on nuclear weapons tests by the U.S., Britain & USSR for at least 2 to 3 yrs.
- Agreement on a system for establishing a demilitarized zone through central Europe.

In his note to Adenauer, Bulganin had proposed Dec. 11 creation of an "atom free zone" across Europe to include East & West Germany, Poland & Czechoslovakia. He reiterated earlier offers by Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev to withdraw Soviet forces from East Germany & other East European nations in return for a withdrawal of U.S. forces from West Europe. He repeated warnings that West German acceptance of U.S. nuclear missile bases could bring annihilation of German cities. [See pp. 393C1, 241E3]

Additional Bulganin letters, repeating Soviet terms for an East-West settlement & appealing to sectional interests of each country, were received by the Netherlands & Belgium Dec. 12, by Italy, Turkey, Norway & Canada Dec. 13 and by Greece & Denmark Dec. 14.

Khrushchev for 'Ike' Talks. Answering an appeal for East-West summit talks by British philosopher Earl Russell, Khrushchev wrote Dec. 7: "We favor a meeting between the leaders of the [U.S.] & the [USSR]. It depends, therefore, on the leaders of the [U.S.] whether or not such a meeting will take place." Khrushchev's reply to Russell's Nov. 23 appeal (published Dec. 19 by "The New Statesmen," a British weekly) asserted that "in the present situation, war is not fatally inevitable." [See p. 361B-F1]

(A "N.Y. Times" Warsaw dispatch published Dec. 15 reported indications that Warsaw Pact nations had agreed on increased armaments & other action if West Germany should accept nuclear weapons or bases. Polish Forgn. Min. Adam Rapacki was said to have told the Sejm [Parlt.] Forgn. Affairs Com. Dec. 13 that "new elements would be added to the situation in Europe if this happens.") [See p. 362D1]

Western Reaction. The U.S. State Dept. Dec. 11 dismissed Bulganin's letter to Pres. Eisenhower as an attempt "to influence the proceedings at the [Dec. 13-16] NATO conference." Although spokesman Lincoln White insisted that the U.S. had the letter under "active consideration," State Secy. John Foster Dulles told newsmen that it had not been discussed at his Dec. 11 White House meeting with the President.

The State Dept. made public Dec. 17 an article written by Dulles for the current issue of "Life" magazine in which he again warned against reaching unenforceable agreements with the USSR. "Our experience," Dulles wrote, "demonstrates that the governments dominated by international communism practice Lenin's dictum, 'Promises are like pie crusts, made to be broken.'" [See p. 393E1]

British Prime Min. Macmillan rejected Dec. 12 Bulganin's contention, contained in his Dec. 11 letter to Britain, that USAF nuclear patrols from Britain increased the danger of war. Macmillan told Parlt. that the more efficient a deterrent to war, "the more likely it is to achieve its purpose." [See p. 385B1-B2]

West German Govt. spokesmen said Dec. 11 that Bulganin's letter to Adenauer would be considered carefully. They assured the USSR that "the NATO meeting will not take any decision on missiles & related subjects." French spokesmen denounced the letter Dec. 11 as "pure propaganda." [See p. 377B-C2]

Stevenson, Pearson Differ, Ending his work as temporary State Dept. adviser on NATO policy, Adlai E. Stevenson urged Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 12 to weigh carefully the U.S. reply to the Bulganin letter and make it "affirmative in spirit." Stevenson conceded that the U.S.' "experience with fine Soviet promises has been very disillusioning" but asserted that "we must leave no stone unturned to reach settlements." He criticized the Soviet failure to agree on halting A-weapon output. [See p. 388G1]

Lester B. Pearson, 1957 Nobel Peace Prize winner & ex-Canadian External Affairs State Secy., appealed Dec. 11 for a "new & vigorous determination to use every technique of discussion & negotiation" to resolve differences between the U.S. & USSR. Addressing an Oslo U. audience in the annual Nobel Peace lecture, Pearson warned that Western policies were becoming rigid & defensive and had helped to produce a "dangerous stalemate in international policy today." He stressed that the responsibility for world peace rested with the "2 world powers," the U.S. & USSR. [See p. 361C3]

(George F. Kennan, ex-U.S. Amb. to the USSR, speaking in the last of 6 lectures for the BBC, warned Dec. 15 against overstrengthening NATO on the supposition that war was inevitable and thus prejudicing chances of an eventual easing of East-West tension. He expressed hope for an East-West settlement through "piecemeal removal, by negotiation, of the major sources of the military danger" to reach "a state of affairs in which

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REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volnumes

the political competition could take its course without the constant threat of a general war.") [See pp. 393C2, 385C2]

U.S. Rejects Nehru Appeal. A message from Pres. Eisenhower to Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru cabled from Paris Dec. 15 rejected Nehru's Nov. 28 appeal (to U.S. & Soviet leaders) for a halt to nuclear weapons tests as an indication of willingness to achieve disarmament. The President said that a halt to tests without "knowledge that we can go on & achieve effective limitations on nuclear weapons production & on other elements of armed strength, as well as a measure of assurance against surprise attack, is a sacrifice which we could not in prudence accept. To do so would increase rather than diminish the threat of aggressions & war." Mr. Eisenhower asserted that if a "meaningful program" of nuclear control & disarmament were accepted by the Soviets, the U.S. was "prepared to stop nuclear tests immediately in this context." [See pp. 393C-E1, 345G2, 274B1]

UNITED NATIONS

Rejects Cyprus Measure. The UN Gen. Assembly voted Dec. 14 by 31-23 (24 abstentions, including the U.S.; 24 votes short of required ⅔ majority) to reject a Greek resolution calling for self-determination for British-ruled Cyprus. The resolution, backed by the Soviet-bloc, Arab-Asian & some Latin-American states, had been approved Dec. 12 for assembly passage by a 33-20 vote (25 abstentions, including the U.S.) of the assembly's Political Com. Greek, British & Turkish delegates expressed satisfaction with the assembly vote Dec. 14. Greek Forgn. Min. Evangelos Averoff's appeal for Cypriot self-Govt. had been opposed earlier the same day by British State Min. Allan H. P. Noble as a disguised plea for Greek annexation of Cyprus. [See pp. 310E-G3, 62F2-B3]

(Noble, speaking at the close of the assembly Political Com.'s Cyprus debate Dec. 9-11, reiterated British pledges for "the immediate introduction of liberal self-government to be followed, when circumstances were more propitious, by self-determination." Noble had expressed British willingness Dec. 9 to renew negotiations with Greece, Turkey & the "peoples of Cyprus.") [See p. 310F3]

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. told the Political Com. Dec. 12 that the U.S. had abstained on the Cyprus resolution because Cyprus was "not the kind of problem which can be solved by [UN] deliberations in the absence of agreement among the parties." Lodge had urged the committee Dec. 10 to "be moderate & avoid actions & statements which might make a solution harder." [See p. 63C3]

Sir Hugh Foot, new British governor, arrived in Cyprus Dec. 2 & told an island-wide radio audience Dec. 8 that "more than anything else in the world" he would aim for "justice & peace in Cyprus." [See p. 342A3]

Greek Cypriot riots Dec. 7-15 apparently were timed to coincide with UN action on the Cyprus issue. 75 persons, including 12 policemen, were injured & 150 arrested Dec. 9 in clashes between Greek Cypriots & British security forces throughout the island in response to an EOKA activist-backed general strike against British rule. One Cypriot was reported killed & 2 others & 4 British soldiers wounded in Famagusta rioting following the assembly vote Dec. 15. [See p. 310G3]

Col. George Grivas, EOKA cmndr., warned in leaflets distributed Nov. 29 that EOKA's "war" with Britain would continue until Britain "grants self-determination." Grivas had pledged Nov. 22 that he would retire from political life when EOKA's aims were attained. Leaflets circulated on Cyprus Nov. 28 announced that Volkan, the Turkish Cypriot underground, had been replaced by a new "Turkish resistance organization." [See pp. 108B3, 39B2]

Terrorist bombs, believed to have been set by Cypriot sympathizers, exploded Dec. 13 in the U.S. Info. Svc. offices in Athens & at the U.S. Air Force's Hellenikon airfield, wounding 4 USAF & one Greek airmen. [See Vol. XVI, p. 199F3]

Peace Bid Ends Session. The UN Gen. Assembly ended its 12th session Dec. 14 after voting by 77-0* to approve an Indian-Swedish-Yugoslav resolution calling on all states to "make every effort to strengthen international peace & to develop friendly & cooperative relations & settle disputes as enjoined in the [UN] Charter" [see p. 298F1, C3]. The resolution had been recommended earlier Dec. 14 by the assembly's Political Com. by 5-0 (Natl. China abstaining, 6 states absent†) after Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Vasily V. Kuznetsov had agreed not to press for adoption of a Soviet resolution for "peace & coexistence." The Soviet draft, introduced in the Political Com. Dec. 12, had urged a U.S.-Soviet friendship treaty and withdrawal of all nuclear weapons from East & West Germany. [See pp. 315A2, 307C1]

Other actions taken by the assembly during its 12th session included:

Disarmament—The assembly voted Nov. 14 by 56-9 (Soviet bloc opposed; 15 abstentions, largely Asian-African) to approve a resolution urging continued UN Disarmament Comm. talks on the basis of Western disarmament proposals [see pp. 361G3, 281B1]. It then voted Nov. 14 by 71-9 (Soviet bloc opposed, Syria abstaining) to adopt a Belgian resolution calling on the Disarmament Comm. & UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld to launch a "world-wide" publicity campaign urging disarmament. [See p. 362A1]

In an effort to meet Soviet demands for a broadened UN Disarmament Comm., the Assembly voted Nov. 19 by 60-9 (Soviet bloc opposed, 11 abstentions) to add 14 members‡ to the commission, bringing its total membership to 25. It rejected Nov. 19 an Albanian resolution for elargement of the commission to 32 states (vote: 38-18, with 19 abstentions) and a Soviet resolution for creation of a new commission to include all 82 UN members (vote: 46-9, with 24 abstentions). The Soviet delegation declared Nov. 23 that the USSR would not "participate in the work of the commission" despite its enlargement to 25 members. [See p. 361D3]

Budget & Assessments — The assembly voted Dec. 14 by 68-9 (2 abstentions) to approve a $55,062,850 budget for UN operating costs in 1958. It also approved, without opposition, resolutions fixing the UN working capital fund at $22 million for 1958 and authorizing Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld, with concurrence of the Advisory Com., to commit up to $2 million for maintenance of peace or emergency economic rehabilitation projects. [See Vol. XV, p. 415A3]

Hammarskjöld originally had asked a 1958 budget of $54,782,500. The assembly's Admin. & Budgetary Com. voted Dec. 12 by 45-9 (3 abstentions) to approve the higher amount to meet new Intl. Atomic Energy Agency costs & a 5% salary increase for UN staffs in Geneva.

The assembly unanimously approved Dec. 14 a new scale of assessments reducing present commitments as a result of increased UN membership. The new scale, approved in principle Oct. 14 by an assembly vote of 39-16 (16 abstentions), provided for gradual reduction of the 33.33% U.S. assessment to a maximum of 30%. The assembly's Admin. & Budgetary Com. Nov. 29 approved reduction of the U.S. assessment to 32.51% for 1958.

Korea—The assembly voted Nov. 29 by 54-9 (Soviet bloc opposed, 16 abstentions) to approve an 11-power resolution renewing UN appeals for Korean unification under a democratic regime as envisaged by the 1954 Geneva Conf. on Korea. It urged "Communist authorities" to aid the UN in its Korean effort. The assembly voted Nov. 26 by 54-0 (18 abstentions) to end the work of the UN Korean Reconstruction Agency on June 30, 1958. Lt. Gen. John B. Coulter, UNKRA agent gen., had reported Oct. 27 that "successful conclusion" of the UNKRA program "is now close at hand." Coulter listed $1,914,900,000 in relief & aid for South Korea from July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1957; $617,400,000 through the UN ($143,000,000 by UNKRA, $474,400,000 by the UN Emergency Relief Program) and $1,214,900,000 in bilateral U.S. aid. [See pp. 291E1, 211B1, 167E1]

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* Cuba, Lebanon, Morocco & S. Africa absent. Assembly Pres. Sir Leslie Munro was informed Dec. 14 that Cuba & Lebanon favored the resolution.

† Haiti, Morocco, Paraguay, Turkey, South Africa & Ceylon absent.

‡ Named to the commission for one-yr. terms beginning Jan. 1, 1958 were Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, India, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Tunisia & Yugoslavia. They would join the 11 Security Council states, all automatic Disarmament Comm. members.

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South Africa—The assembly voted Nov. 26 by 59-6 (14 abstentions) to adopt a resolution deploring South Africa's continued apartheid policies in violation of previous assembly resolutions. It urged South African action to comply with the UN Charter & aims of the 1956 assembly resolution. A 2d resolution, voted Nov. 26 by 64-0 (15 abstentions) asked South African negotiations with India & Pakistan on alleged South African mistreatment of persons of Indian origin. The assembly voted Oct. 25 by 50-10 (20 abstentions) to adopt a measure approved by the Trusteeship Com. Oct. 11, for formation of a 3-man committee to negotiate with South Africa on the South-West Africa dispute. [See p. 43D1; Vol. XVI, 431G2]

Technical Aid—The assembly approved without opposition Dec. 14 a resolution to expand UN technical assistance by (1) creation, by Jan. 1, 1959, of a U.S.-proposed $100 million special projects fund, and (2) the later establishment of a UN capital development fund which would reach an annual turnover of $500 million—proposed as a compromise version of the plan for a Special UN Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED). The compromise resolution had been approved Dec. 12 by a 72-0 vote (10 absent) of the assembly's Economic Com. [See p. 372E1-E2]

The Economic Com. had voted Nov. 13 by 59-0 (6 abstentions) to appeal for increased fund pledges for the 1958 UN technical aid program. 75 nations had pledged Oct. 10 to provide $30,249,314 for 1958 technical assistance plans, with the U.S. giving $15,500,000, Britain $2,240,000, Canada $2,000,000, France $1,542,859, Netherlands $1,920,500, USSR $1,000,000. [See p. 188F2; Vol. XV, 351C2]

Refugees—The assembly voted Nov. 26 by 66-0 (9 abstentions) to continue work of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees for an additional 5 yrs., beginning Jan. 1, 1959. A resolution adopted Nov. 26 by 63-0 (10 abstentions) urged expansion of UN Refugee Fund operations, provided for termination of the fund by Dec. 31, 1958, and authorized creation of a fund of up to $500,000 for European refugees by the High Comm. for Refugees. [See pp. 323D1, 94D3, 55C2]

Trusteeship — Resolutions adopted unanimously by the assembly Dec. 13 asked (1) that the Trusteeship Council continue to study whether the UN should supply aid for Somaliland after its 1960 independence date, and (2) that UN agencies aid Trusteeship Council studies of agriculture & land tenure in all trust areas. The assembly voted Dec. 13 by 51-15 (7 abstentions) to invite trust administering nations to submit estimates of time needed for the establishment of self-Govt. in their trusts. It also voted by 57-0 (17 abstentions) to urge that Britain & France restore order & promote progress in the Cameroons. It voted unanimously Dec. 14 to establish within 3 mo. a 3-man tribunal to fix the disputed boundary between Ethiopia & Somaliland. [See pp. 236B3, 211A3]

The assembly Dec. 14 named Max H. Dorsinville of Haiti as UN High Commissioner to observe elections scheduled for 1958 in French-administered Togoland. [See p. 236C3; Vol. XII, 359P]

Charter—The assembly voted Oct. 13 by 54-0 (9 abstentions) to delay until the 1959 session a decision on fixing a conference for review of the UN Charter. (U.S. spokesmen urged the assembly's Legal Com. Oct. 18 to abandon a 10-yr. effort to agree on a precise definition of "aggression." Sen. William F. Knowland [R., Calif.], a U.S. delegate to the 11th Gen. Assembly, charged Oct. 15 that the Charter contained "major defects" which permitted continued Soviet "abuse of the veto power," a "double standard of international morality" on the Gaza, Hungary & Kashmir disputes, and an "increasing trend to bloc voting.") [See p. 291C1]

(The assembly voted Dec. 12 by 49-1 [27 abstentions] to expand its Steering Com. from 17 to 21 members, then voted unanimously to postpone until 1959 proposals for enlargement of the Security Council, Economic & Social Council & Intl. Court of Justice.)

Intl. Court—5 jurists named by the 12th assembly for 9-yr. terms on the Intl. Court of Justice: (re-elected) Abdel Hamid Badawi of Egypt, V. K. Wellington Koo of China, Bohdan Winiarski of Poland; (elected) Sir Percy Spender of Australia, Jean Spiropolous of Greece. [See Vol. XV, p. 153C3]

Suez Canal—The assembly voted Dec. 14 by 54-0 (19 abstentions, including Israel & the Soviet bloc) to authorize Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld to set up a fund for repayment of Suez Canal clearance costs. The resolution provided for a voluntary 3% surcharge on all canal tolls to repay the $8.4 million clearance bill within 3 years. Soviet spokesmen told the assembly Dec. 14 that Britain & France were responsible for damages incurred during their 1956 attack on the canal and that no Soviet-bloc vessel would pay the surcharge. [See p. 354F2]

China—The assembly voted Sept. 24 by 47-27 (7 abstentions) to approve a Steering Com. report postponing until the 13th assembly debate on whether China should be represented in the UN by Nationalist or Communist delegates. Indian motions for immediate debate on the matter were rejected by the assembly. [See pp. 332G1; Vol. XVI, 389B3]

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Security Council members voted Dec. 2 by 10-0 (USSR abstaining) to adopt a resolution urging new efforts to end the Kashmir dispute. The council requested Dr. Frank P. Graham, UN Kashmir mediator [see Vol. XIII, p. 103A], to visit India & Pakistan, present recommendations on Kashmir to both Govts. & report back to the council. The resolution had been softened by adoption Dec. 2 of a series of Swedish amendments following Soviet delegate Arkady A. Sobolev's threat Nov. 21 to veto the measure as it stood. Pakistani Forgn. Min. Malik Firoz Khan Noon had backed the resolution Nov. 20 despite Indian Defense Min. V. K. Krishna Menon's warning Nov. 18 that India was "totally opposed" to it. The resolution was presented in the Security Council Nov. 16 by the U.S., Australia, Britain, Colombia & Philippines, following Noon's proposal Sept. 24 that Indian & Pakistani troops be withdrawn from the Kashmir border & replaced by "strong UN forces." [See pp. 228A3, 63E1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LABOR

AFL-CIO Convention. The Eisenhower Admin.'s 1958 program of labor legislation was outlined by Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell in Atlantic City, N.J. Dec. 5 at the opening session of the annual AFL-CIO convention. He promised that the Admin. would oppose national "right-to-work" proposals or subjection of unions to anti-trust laws. He said it would ask Congress to adopt bills to:

- "Require registration, reporting & public disclosure of the operations of all health, welfare & pension plans" whether union or employer run.
- Require all labor organizations to file annual financial reports with the Labor Dept., open their books to members and make union officials handling money "subject to suit" by members.
- Require election of union officers at least once every 4 years, local officers to be picked "directly by secret ballot" and national officers to be chosen either in this manner or by delegates who had been elected directly by secret ballot.
- Require employers & union officials to report union-employer & union representative-employer financial transactions that might involve conflicts of interests.
- Make it a felony (bribery) for employers or union officials "to make or receive payments to influence the actions of either."
- Give the Labor Secy. "broad powers to investigate the accuracy" of required reports.
- Impose "fines & jail for individual violators."
- Authorize federal prosecution for embezzlement of union funds.
- Create a "Commissioner of Labor Reports, to be appointed by the President" with Senate confirmation, who would serve directly under the Labor Secy., receive the reports and exercise the Secy.'s investigative powers.
- Amend the Taft-Hartley law's secondary-boycott ban to exempt "concerted activity against employers performing farmed-out struck work & on construction project sites."
- Extend the secondary-boycott ban to prohibit coercion of an employer or employes "to refuse to perform services in order to coerce an employer to cease doing business with others."
- Ban picketing "to force a union upon employes who clearly do not want that union."

A skeptical attitude toward the Admin.'s anti-corruption legislative plan was taken by the AFL-CIO in a resolution adopted unanimously Dec. 10 by the presidents of the federation's 135 unions. It gave general approval to "legislation which will protect the monies belonging to workers" and to other measures needed to protect unions & members from those "who seek to despoil or exploit" them. But it warned that "the AFL-CIO will resist to the uttermost any & every proposal which, under the guise of seeking to protect workers from corruption or improper activities, seeks instead to destroy" or weaken honest unions or the union movement.

The convention Dec. 12 criticized the Select Senate Com. on Improper Labor-Management Practices for lacking "objectivity & fairness" in its investigations. It pledged "full cooperation with all proper investigations of criminal & corrupt influences in labor or management which are pursued with objectivity & fairness." It criticized the committee for: (a) "trying individuals in the press & by television"; (b) "repeating questions for publicity purposes to which it is known that no answer will be made"; (c) "the issuance of announcements to the press, in advance of hearings, of the conclusions to be drawn from testimony not yet heard"; (d) "the publication of evidence obtained in violation of federal law." It accused GOP Sens. Barry M. Goldwater (Ariz.), Carl T. Curtis (Neb.) & Karl E. Mundt (S.D.) of trying to use the committee "for anti-labor propaganda, to harass clean & honest unions and to aid anti-labor employers who have been found guilty of unfair labor practices through the [NLRB's] due processes."

The convention Dec. 12 made the expulsion of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers Intl. Union final [see pp. 397G3-398E1], expelled the Laundry Workers Union [see p. 277E3] and continued the probation of the Distillery Workers [see p. 380F-G3]. The suspension of the United Textile Workers Union was lifted by the convention Dec. 11 on its agreement to take clean-up orders [see p. 380D3]. The convention Dec. 11 expelled Paul J. Dorfman, head of the Waste Materials Handlers Union, on misconduct charges. [See p. 277G3]

An American Bakery & Confectionery Workers Intl. Union was chartered by the AFL-CIO Dec. 12 with Daniel E. Conway of Washington as pres. to take over the jurisdiction of the ousted bakery union. Conway said his union would start with 95 of the expelled union's 298 locals and 50,000 of its 132,000 members.

The AFL-CIO parley Dec. 11 rejected a voluntary one-yr. wage freeze as proposed Dec. 2 by Richard James Gray, pres. of the AFL-CIO Construction Trades Dept., at his department's convention. In addition to the freeze, to help fight inflation, Gray urged construction unions to permit the use of labor-saving tools, machinery & materials to help reduce production & labor costs. The proposal had been rejected before the AFL-CIO vote by AFL-CIO pres. George Meany, United Auto Workers pres. Walter P. Reuther & most other union leaders.

The convention Dec. 9 agreed to raise $1 million in 3 years to be used by the Intl. Confed. of Free Trade Unions for such overseas projects as helping victims of oppression and training foreign labor leaders. The AFL-CIO ethical practices codes were approved Dec. 12.

The convention Dec. 12 reelected AFL-CIO pres. George Meany, secy.-treasurer William F. Schnitzler & 25 vice presidents.

Senate Probe. The Select Senate Com. on Improper Labor-Management Practices heard charges Dec. 5-18 that Knoxville & Nashville police & other Tennessee law enforcement officials ignored beatings, shootings & dynamitings by alleged Teamsters Bro'hood "goons" and that Hamilton County (Chattanooga) Criminal Court Judge Raulston Schoolfield, 51, had quashed conspiracy charges against 13 Teamsters after $20,000 was "passed."

According to evidence developed by committee counsel Robert F. Kennedy: 13 Teamsters were indicted Apr. 4, 1951 on charges of conspiracy to employ dynamiting, arson, assault & other violence in labor negotiations. Those indicted included Glenn W. Smith, who had served 2 prison terms for robbery & larceny but currently was pres. of Chattanooga Teamsters Local 515 & of Teamsters Joint Council 87 (made up of Tennessee's Teamsters locals), & Hubert L. Boling, the local's secy.-treasurer. Smith & Boling cashed an $18,500 union check July 5, 1951 for "attorney's fees." Schoolfield quashed the indictments Mar. 14, 1952, and a $1,500 union check for "attorney's fees" was cashed Mar. 17. Schoolfield's dismissal of the indictments was reversed Feb. 25, 1953 by the Tennessee Supreme Court, which ordered a trial. Schoolfield directed a verdict of not guilty in mid-trial July 2, 1953 before defense witnesses were heard.

Committee Chrmn. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) read Dec. 17 an affidavit by H. G. B. King, defendants' counsel in the case, which said King's fee had been $6,000—not in cash. Committee investigator LaVern J. Duffy said Dec. 17 that an Internal Revenue Svc. memo had quoted Boling as admitting in 1953 that the $20,000 had been "passed to quash the indictment." Raymond Hixon, deputy state fire marshal & a state witness at the trial, testified Dec. 17 that Boling July 8, 1952 had "told me that $18,500 had been passed to quash the indictments."

Smith invoked the 5th Amend. Dec. 17 in refusing to discuss the case.

James Spence Galloway, ex-filling station operator, testified Dec. 18 that he had been convicted of concealing stolen property but had gotten the case "fixed" in Schoolfield's court for $1,000. Asst. State Atty. Gen. Harold E. Brown, who had been a special investigator in the Galloway case, testified that he had given the $1,000 to Schoolfield but considered it a donation for Schoolfield's unsuccessful campaign for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

Galloway testified that: He had taken his problem to Boling after Schoolfield originally had refused him a new trial. Boling consulted professional bondsman Sam C. Jones and reported that "he could get the thing handled for $1,000." Galloway gave $1,000 to Jones to "fix the case."

Jones admitted Dec. 18 that he had received Galloway's $1,000 and passed it to Brown. Jones said that after Boling had conferred privately with Brown, Brown had said to him, "I understand you have $1,000 to donate to the governor's campaign."

Brown testified that he had turned the money over to Schoolfield and had said, "Here's $1,000 Sam Jones wants to contribute to your campaign."

The next day Schoolfield gave Galloway a new trial. On Galloway's guilty plea, Schoolfield gave him a 3-yr. sentence and had him paroled.

Boling invoked the 5th Amend. Dec. 18. William A. (Hard-Hearing Smitty) Smith, asst. business agent of Nashville Teamsters Local 327, who had been accused of numerous assaults & dynamitings, invoked the 5th Amend. nearly 100 times Dec. 10. The 5th Amend. also was invoked: Dec. 6—by William L. (Corky) Ellis, 29, ex-Teamsters organizer who was accused of beatings. Dec. 10—by Ralph G. (Red) Vaughn, asst. business agent for Local 327. Dec. 11—by Don Vestal, pres. & business agent of Local 327, who had been convicted of assault & battery; Wm. J. Reynolds, ex-pres. of Knoxville Teamsters Local 621, who allegedly participated in shootings & dynamitings; Perry Canaday, asst. business agent of Local 327, who was accused of beatings; L. M. Hoover, pres. & business agent of Jackson (Miss.) Teamsters Local 891, who was accused of recruiting dynamiters from Nashville; Robert H. Marston, an alleged Teamsters "goon." [See p. 374C1-D2]

N.Y. Subway Strike. New York City subway service was crippled Dec. 9-16 by a strike of 1,500 motormen in protest against a fact-finding committee's decision that all transit workers should be represented by a single union. The strikers, members of the Motormen's Benevolent Assn., objected to having Michael J. Quill's AFL-CIO Transport Workers Union speak for them before the Transit Authority.

The walkout was called despite a year-old state Supreme Court anti-strike injunction. MBA pres. Theodore Loos & MBA directors Augustine J. Johnson, Edwin O. Kiser & Louis Steinfeld were jailed Dec. 9 for contempt in violating the injunction but were freed Dec. 16.

The strike was ended Dec. 16 on pledges by (a) Mayor Robert F. Wagner that there would be no summary dismissals of strikers and that their grievances would be considered fairly and (b) State Sen. MacNeil Mitchell (R.) that he would introduce legislation to give craft groups the right to bargain for subway workers.

Quill had insisted that his TWU, which the TA recognized as sole bargaining agent for all transit workers, numbered "about 23,000" of the TA's 31,917 hourly-rated employees as its members. (Only some 18,000, however, had authorized a "check off" of TWU dues from their pay.)

The MBA & other subway craft unions boycotted a Dec. 16 representation election in which a single union was to be chosen for transit employes, and Quill's union received 10,029 of 14,882 valid votes cast. This made the TWU the sole bargainer for transit workers although less than 1/3 of eligible employes had voted for it. [See Vol. XVI, p. 202C-E1]

(N.Y. stores estimated that they had lost millions of dollars in Christmas sales as a result of the strike. A record business upsurge when subway service was restored seemed likely to cancel much of the loss.)

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Dave Beck, Teamsters Bro'hood pres., was convicted by a Seattle jury Dec. 14 of embezzling $1,900 received from the sale of a Cadillac owned by the Western Conf. of Teamsters. [See pp. 230G3-231A1, 380C3] . . . **Johnny Dio** & John J. McNamara, pres. of Teamsters Local 295, were convicted by a N.Y. jury Dec. 12 of conspiring to extort $11,500 and actually extorting $4,700 from 2 N.Y. retail stationery companies. Evidence at the trial showed that McNamara had offered to halt picketing of the 2 companies if they paid $3,500 to Equitable Research Associates, Dio's labor consultant firm. [See pp. 357A1, 312G2, 294C1, 278F-G3] . . . **Vincent J. Squillante,** his brother, Nunzio, business agent Bernard Adelstein of Teamsters Local 813, Alfred Patsy Fasula and brothers John & Patsy Guariglia were indicted by a Nassau County (N.Y.) grand jury on extortion charges Dec. 4. Squillante was accused of extorting $5,000 from Anthony & John Montesano, private garbage haulers, and of threatening to harm their children & force them out of business unless they turned over business to a Squillante firm. Most of the other charges involved the picketing of stores allegedly to force them to switch garbage contracts to members of Squillante's recently-discontinued Inter-County Cartmen's Assn. [See p. 380E-F3] . . . **Eugene C. James,** ex-secy.-treasurer of the Laundry & Dry Cleaners Intl. Union, was indicted by a federal grand jury in Chicago Dec. 13 on charges of evading $562,982 in income taxes for 1951-54 by reporting only $67,611 of an income of $809,896. [See p. 320A3]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Missile Progress. The Air Force successfully fired an Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile for the first time at the Cape Canaveral, Fla. test center Dec. 17. The AF called it a "limited-range test of several hundred miles" and said "the missile flew its prescribed course and landed in the pre-selected target area." It was reported that it had flown 500 miles. In previous tests June 11 & Sept. 25, Atlas missiles had failed to function properly and had been destroyed intentionally in flight. Maj. Gen. Donald N. Yates, test center commander, said, however, that the June 11 test had been "95% successful from the standpoint of data." He revealed that the Dec. 17 missile had landed in the sea and that no attempt had been made to recover it. Officials of Convair Astronautics, Atlas' maker, disclosed that it was fueled with liquid oxygen & a hydrocarbon. It was estimated unofficially that the missile was 80-90 ft. long, 9 ft. in diameter, more than 90 tons in weight and powered with an engine & 2 boosters giving it almost 400,000 lb. of thrust. (AF Secy. James H. Douglas predicted at Senate Preparedness Subcom. hearings Dec. 17, before the successful test, that the Atlas would be ready for combat in 2 years.) [See pp. 389D2, 364D1, 338C3, 332C1]

J. R. Dempsey, Convair Astronautics mgr., estimated at an AF Assn. missile information conference in Washington Dec. 16 that U.S. ICBMs would cost $2 million each when in full production and IRBMs $1-$1½ million each, exclusive of thermonuclear warheads & base facilities. (By comparison, a B-52 bomber cost $8 million.) Dempsey said an Atlas could launch earth satellites weighing from 500 lb. to thousands of pounds. . . . The lifting of curbs on overtime pay for workers developing the Army IRBM was reported Nov. 13, and the ending of such curbs on workers employed on the AF's IRBMs & ICBMs was reported Nov. 27. [See p. 346D-F2] . . . It was reported Nov. 14 that as a result of Soviet satellite-missile developments, the Budget Bureau had released $15 million that Congress had voted in June 1956 for the Project Rover program to develop a nuclear-powered rocket. The Admin. had withheld the money and had dropped the U. of California's Livermore Radiation Laboratory from the project. The funds were to be used for test facilities at the Nevada atomic center. A new "Integrated Project Office" was set up jointly by the Defense Dept. & Atomic Energy Comm. Nov. 20 to "manage their joint program leading to the application of nuclear power for the propulsion of aircraft & missiles." It "will provide the executive management for the entire program . . . and will call in subordinate organizations, where needed . . . in specific areas," the Defense Dept. said. Maj. Gen. Donald J. Keirn, Asst. AF Deputy Chief of Staff for nuclear systems development & chief of the AEC's aircraft reactors branch, was designated director of the new office in addition to his other posts.

The AF announced Dec. 4 that it had ordered construction of launching sites for Bomarc longrange interception missiles at the following bases (cost of each site in parenthesis): Dow AF Base, Me. ($10½ million); McGuire AF Base, N.J. ($12½ million); Otis AF Base, Mass. ($10½ million); Suffolk County AF Base, N.Y. ($12½ million). . . . The AF announced Dec. 13 that it would build a $12 million site for its Snark guided missiles at Presque Isle AF Base, Me. (A Snark launched at the Cape Canaveral, Fla. test center flew the full 5,000-mile South Atlantic test range and landed in the selected target area Dec. 5.) [See p. 389D-F3] . . . The Defense Dept. announced Nov. 21 that it would build a missile base near Cheyenne, Wyo. at a cost of more than $65 million, but it did not explain the base's use. (Pentagon sources indicated that it would include an ICBM launching site.)

Robert L. Wolf & James W. Mullein 2d of Experiment, Inc., Richmond, Va., revealed at the American Rocket Society convention in New York Dec. 3 that their organization had developed solid fuels with which it successfully had flown 6 ram-jet missiles since Jan. 1952 as part of the Navy's Project Bumblebee. The engines burned carbon, aluminum & magnesium, and there were no misfires in any tests, they reported.

Missiles Replace Planes. "1957 produced the first tangible signs, as opposed to forecasts," that missiles would replace manned warplanes, editor Leonard Bridgman reported in the 1957-58 edition of "Jane's All the World's Aircraft," published in London Dec. 17. The missiles section for the first time included Italy (which was said to be developing a 30-mile-range surface-to-air missile & producing a 7-mile-range air-to-air missile with a proximity fuse) & Japan (which was reported to have developed a 2-stage research rocket with 37-mile ceiling for the Intl. Geophysical Year and whose Mitsubishi Co. was said to be developing an air-to-air missile). The other nations listed in the missiles section: the U.S., Britain, France & Switzerland. The USSR was not listed due to lack of data.

"Jane's" noted that 2 countries had become plane manufacturers in 1957: Egypt manufactured 60 2-seater trainers (the Gamhouriya, or Republic) for its own forces & 3 for Jordan; East Germany was making an Ilyushin airliner under Soviet license. [See Vol. XV, p. 422D2]

Air Speed Record. A 1,207.6-mph. world speed record for manned aircraft was set by Maj. Adrian E. Drew, 37, in an AF F-101A Voodoo fighter-bomber over a 10.1-mile course at Edwards AF Base, Calif. Dec. 12. He was timed at 1,212.8 mph. downwind, at 1,202.5 mph. against the wind. He flew at an altitude of 39,000 ft. [See Vol. XVI, p. 88G3]

(The Soviet Air Force newspaper "Sovietskaya Aviatsiaya" reported Dec. 14 that Lt. Col. N. I. Korovushkin had flown a new Soviet jet fighter at more than 1,242 mph. and that this was not the plane's top speed.) [See pp. 389G3, 369C-D2]

Civil Rights. Alabama voters Dec. 17 approved a state constitutional amendment authorizing the state Legislature to abolish Macon County, where Negroes outnumbered whites 7 to one. The county was the home of Tuskegee Institute, the Negro college. The amendment was sponsored by State Sen. Sam Engelhardt Jr., executive secy. of the segregationist Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils. . . . The Texas House Nov. 26 gave final approval to a bill permitting the governor to close any public school whose local school board certified that it was threatened with violence that might result in use of federal troops. The Texas Legislature, called into special session by Gov. Price Daniel for anti-integration legislation, also adopted measures (a) authorizing state legal aid for school districts involved in integration suits and (b) requiring any organization (such as the NAACP) seeking to interfere with a public school's operations to make its membership public on orders of a

county judge. [See p. 334F1] . . . The Pleasanton, Tex. high school was integrated without incident Nov. 1. . . . The Virginia Supreme Court ruled Dec. 2 that the state's Pupil Placement Board had the power to assign pupils when race was not involved. Fed. Dist. Judge Walter Hoffman, issuing a temporary injunction in Norfolk, Va. Sept. 28 against the state pupil-placement law, ordered school boards in Norfolk, Suffolk & Nansemond County to admit Negro children whose parents had refused to sign pupil-placement forms [see p. 300B2]. The U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals in Baltimore Nov. 11 directed that Prince Edward County, Va. must make a "prompt & reasonable start" toward school integration. The court reversed a ruling of Fed. Dist. Judge Sherman Hutcheson, who had ordered integration but had refused to set a time limit. [See p. 341D-E1] . . . Illinois NAACP director Robert L. Birchman & other NAACP officials charged Nov. 30 that Chicago public schools were more segregated than those of any other major Northern city. They said new schools were built in white neighborhoods, although some schools in such areas had empty classrooms, whereas on the South Side, where schools were attended only by Negroes, nothing but "additions" were built although schools were so crowded that children had to attend in shifts. . . . A bill banning racial or religious discrimination in private housing in New York City, effective Apr. 1, 1958, was passed by a 20-1 vote of the City Council Dec. 5. . . . Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers announced to newsmen Dec. 9 that he did "not intend to recommend to the President that he submit any new civil-rights proposals to the next session" of Congress because he thought "we should have a little time" to see how the Civil Rights Act of 1957 worked. . . . Fed. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor in Knoxville, Tenn. Nov. 15 imposed an additional 6-month jail sentence on segregationist John Kasper, who had been convicted with 6 others of conspiring to violate Taylor's injunction against interfering with integration at Clinton (Tenn.) High School. Kasper already was under a one-yr. sentence. Taylor put the others on probation ranging from 12 months to 2 years. [See p. 334C2]

FOREIGN

Algeria. A report by the French Govt.'s Comm. for the Safeguard of Rights & Individual Liberties conceded Dec. 13 that French officials, provoked by Algerian rebel atrocities, had been guilty of brutality & excesses against rebels & their French supporters. Made public after its publication earlier Dec. 13 by the Paris newspaper "Le Monde," the report charged that officials had tortured Algerian prisoners, abused powers of detention & arranged "disappearances" of arrested persons. It cited evidence that 78 Algerians had been suffocated when 3 groups of rebels were confined in wine cellars [see pp. 358D2, 246B-C2, 220A2-A3, 124G2, 99E2]. The report was transmitted to then-Premier Maurice Bourgès-Maunoury Sept. 14 by Comm. Pres. Pierre Beteille but suppressed at the insistence of rightists & Robert Lacoste, Socialist Min. Residing in Algeria. It asserted that officials known to be guilty of excesses were being prosecuted. It compared the French Admin. in Algeria with a rebel terrorism that allegedly "knows no quarter" & men who "kill . . . pillage, burn, slit throats, rape, crush infants' heads . . . disembowel women, emasculate men." [See p. 190B-F1]

French military authorities in Algiers reported 110 rebels killed Dec. 7 near the Tunisian border, 117 more killed in scattered fighting ending Dec. 8, and 218 killed in 2 engagements in northeastern Algeria Dec. 11. [See p. 358C2]

Mohammed ben Sadok, 26, confessed Algerian slayer of ex-Algerian Assembly Vice Pres. Ali Chekkal, was sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor by a Paris court Dec. 11 [see p. 190A2]. Communists Lucien & Jacqueline Guerraudj and Abderrahmane Taleb were sentenced to death by an Algiers court Dec. 7 on charges of keeping rebel contacts & participating in Algiers bombings.

Britain. A 3-man Govt. tribunal headed by Lord Justice Sir Hubert Parker opened Dec. 2 an investigation of charges that British financial interests had used for private profit "leaked" information on the Sept. 19 bank rate change from 5% to 7%. Sir John Braithwaite, London Stock Exchange chrmn., denied foreknowledge of the rate shift Dec. 4, but William J. Keswick, dir. of the Bank of Eng. & of Jardine Matheson & Co. of Hong Kong, which had sold £1 million worth of Govt. securities Sept. 18, conceded Dec. 6 that a possible rate rise had been discussed in a personal letter Sept. 3 from Humphrey Mynors, Bank of England dep. governor. Lord Kindersley, Bank of England dir., confirmed Dec. 11 that he had been informed of the planned rate increase Sept. 16 by Cameron F. Cobbold, Bank of England governor. Kindersley denied, however, that he had discussed the change with any but Bank of England directors or had used the information as head of Lazard Bros. & Co., British Match Corp. & the Royal Exchange Assurance Co. (Lazard Bros. had sold £1,450,000 worth of Govt. securities Sept. 17-18, British Match £300,000 worth Sept. 16 & Royal Exchange £1,412,349 Sept. 18.) [See pp. 381A2, 314C2] . . . Conservative candidates John Peel & R. M. Bingham retained conservative seats with reduced majorities in by-elections held, respectively, in Leicester Nov. 28 & Liverpool Dec. 5. [See p. 381G1] . . . Buckingham Palace announced Dec. 2 discontinuance of the Queen's Bounty of £1 per child begun in 1849 by Queen Victoria for British parents of triplets & quadruplets. [See p. 381D2] . . . "N.Y. Times" correspondent Drew Middleton reported Nov. 23 from Belfast, N. Ireland that the Irish Republican Army's terrorist campaign for Irish unity, begun Dec. 12, 1956, had brought 200 major & 200 minor attacks, killing 3 Royal Ulster Constables & 3 IRA men. 5 suspected IRA members were killed Nov. 11, reportedly while assembling bombs, near the Ulster border in the Irish Republic. (Irish Republican Chief Min. Eamon de Valera told Middleton in Dublin Nov. 25 that he would "welcome a conference" on Irish problems with British & N. Ireland leaders and would agree to establishment of the Council of Ireland proposed in the 1920 act that partitioned Ireland between Britain & the Republic. De Valera's Govt. had proclaimed July 8 special powers to detain suspected IRA terrorists.) [See p. 270F2] . . . The House of Commons approved Nov. 27 legislation to grant the Tynwald Court (Manx Parlt.) powers to fix customs & tax rates and control revenues of the Isle of Man in the Irish Sea (pop. 55,000). . . . Home Secy. R. A. Butler indicated Nov. 26 that British scientists had succeeded in experimental efforts to produce a controlled fusion (hydrogen power) reaction. (In a joint communiqué issued after Washington talks Nov. 22, Sir Edwin Plowden, British Atomic Energy Authority chrmn., & Lewis L. Strauss, U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. chrmn., criticized as "seriously misleading" reports that Britain had outstripped the U.S. in steps toward power production by nuclear fusion reaction.) [See p. 347D3] . . . Britain's AEA disclosed Dec. 13 that Douglas Whittaker, a senior experimental officer, had been killed Dec. 11 in a nuclear furnace accident at the Aldermaston, Berks. research facility. [See p. 348A2]

Finland. Pres. Urho Kekkonen Nov. 29 named Rainer von Fieandt, 67, Bank of Finland chrmn., as Premier of a non-political business Cabt., ending a Cabt. crisis begun Oct. 18 with the resignation of Agrarian Premier Vieno Sukselainen. Von Fieandt, who resigned his bank post Nov. 29, had backed Govt. measures which devalued the Finnish Mark by 39% Sept. 15 & froze all prices Sept. 17. Members of his Cabt.: Forgn. Min.—P. J. Hynninen, 74; Justice—Kurt Kaira, 63; Interior—Urho Kiukas, 55; Defense—Kalle Lehmus, 50; Finance—Lauri Hietanen, 55; Educatn.—Reino Oittinen, 54; Agri.—Hans Perttula, 47; Communicatns.—Paavo Kastari, 50; Labor—Aku Samu, 50; Trade & Industry—Lauri Kivekas, 54; Social Affairs—Heikki Waris, 56. [See pp. 355B2, 342G2]

France. The French Govt. announced Dec. 13 a series of price increases for Govt. monopolies, transport & public services designed to meet a 74 billion-franc ($176.2 million) wage increase of 5%-10% for civil service workers (pledged Dec. 10 by Premier Félix Gaillard to placate Socialist Cabt. members). Finance Min. Pierre Pflimlin had opposed civil service pay increases Dec. 8 as empty promises because the French "cash box is empty." (The Govt. had obtained Nov. 6 an emergency 3-mo. loan of 250 billion francs [$595.2 million] from the Bank of France to augment exhausted domestic Treasury

funds. Foreign currency reserves were bolstered with orders, disclosed Dec. 6, for the forced loan at 3% of 30% of all dollar credits & accounts held abroad by French banks. The franc, officially valued at 420 to the U.S. dollar, was quoted at 507 to the dollar in Paris Nov. 14.) Gaillard had won Dec. 5 a 223-187 Natl. Assembly confidence vote on Cabt. plans for a limited austerity program based on tax increases, limitation of the 1958 budget to 5.3 trillion francs ($12.6 billion) & a maximum 1958 deficit of 600 billion francs ($1.4 billion). [See pp. 372A1, 358B1, E1, 318D2, 270G2] . . . The French Cabt. Nov. 20 authorized Gaillard to conscript "indispensable" Govt. workers who struck against essential public services & industries. 500,000 civil servants struck Nov. 20 for pay increases promised by the Govt. Dec. 10. [See p. 358D1] . . . A Paris court ruled Dec. 15 that the Oct. 1944 death of Louis Renault, French auto manufacturer, had not resulted from alleged torture undergone while detained on collaboration charges after World War II. [See Vol. IV, pp. 393N, 369K, 340N]

New Zealand. Walter Nash, 71, New Zealand Labor Party chief, was sworn in Dec. 12 as Prime Min. to succeed Natl. (conservative) Party leader Keith J. Holyoake following a Labor victory in general elections Nov. 30. Provisional election returns Nov. 30 gave Laborites 41 House of Reps. seats & 48.5% of ballots cast (44.2% in 1954), Nationalists 38 seats & 44.3% (43.7%), Social Credit Party 7.2% (11.2%). Members of the new Cabt., in which Nash assumed the posts of Prime Min., External Affairs & Maori Affairs: Dep. Prime Min., Agri. Min., Lands Min.—Clarence F. Skinner; Finance—Arnold Nordmeyer; Atty. Gen., Justice & Health—Henry Mason; Labor, Mines, Immigration—Frederick Hackett; Marine & Housing—William Fox; Works—Hugh Watt; Forests—Eruera Tirikatene; Defense—Philip Connolly; Postmaster Gen., Railroads—Michael Moohan; Industries & Commerce—Philip Holloway; Educatn.—Philip Skoglund; Social Security—Miss Mable Howard; Transport, Island Territories—John Mathison; Customs—Raymond Boord; Internal Affairs—William Anderton. [See p. 319D1]

LATIN AMERICA

Colombia. In the first free election since 1949, Colombians voted 25-1 (women for the first time) Dec. 1 to amend the 1886 Constitution and allow a joint Conservative & Liberal Party Govt. For the next 3 4-yr. terms, following an Apr. 6, 1958 Congressional election and May 4 Presidential elections, both parties were to hold an equal number of Cabt. posts and be equally represented in the national congress, state legislatures & city councils. The plebiscite Dec. 1 also legalized rule by the military junta (in power since the ouster May 10 of dictator Gustavo Rojas Pinilla) until the 1958 elections. An interparty agreement signed Nov. 22 by leaders of the Rightist Conservative, Moderate Conservative & Liberal parties called for the earlier Congressional election. [See p. 158F3] . . . In a cabinet revision Dec. 11, the junta named Brig. Gen. Pioquinto Rengifo as Interior Min. to replace Dr. José Maria Villerreal, who was named Justice Min. (Ex-Justice Min. Maj. Gen. Alfredo Duarte Blum was released from the Cabt. to preserve the ratio of 10 civilians to 3 military men.) Roberto Salazar Gomez was named Public Works Min., Harold Eder as Min. of Dvlpt.; Alonso Carvajal as Education Min. [See Vol. XVI, p. 399F2] . . . It was revealed Nov. 18 by a junta spokesman that 9 persons, believed to be hired assassins, had been arrested Nov. 17 in connection with a plot to kill junta members & Liberal Party leader Alberto Lleras Camargo. . . . State governors were instructed Sept. 17 by the Interior Ministry to allow freedom of assembly & worship to Protestant sects. [See Vol. XVI, p. 31A3]

Venezuela. Pres. Marcos Perez Jiminez won an overwhelming vote of confidence in a plebiscite Dec. 15 and was returned to office without opposition for a 5-yr. term to begin in Apr. 1958. No one ran against him. Also elected without opposition was a 130-member Chamber of Deputies. 2 Roman Catholic priests were reported to have been nominated & elected without their knowledge. The plebiscite, which replaced an originally scheduled election, had been ordered Nov. 4 by Perez Jiminez. Students at Caracas, Maracaibo & Mexico universities & Caracas high schools rioted in protest against the announced plebiscite Nov. 21. The AP, quoting Venezuelan exiles in the U.S., reported Nov. 22 that several youths had been killed by police. Dr. Rafael Caldera, prof. of law at Central U. & secy.-gen. of the Copei (Christian democratic) Party, was arrested Aug. 21, reportedly either because he had refused to pledge that he would not run in opposition to Perez or because he might incite the Church against the regime. Caldera was still in prison Dec. 14 although the early post-plebiscite release of political prisoners had been promised. [See Vol. XVI, p. 79E3] . . . Chile broke off diplomatic relations with Venezuela Nov. 28 after the Venezuelan Govt. had failed to give satisfactory reasons for the 4-day detention of Chilean attaché Jorge Basulto on charges of political agitation. [See p. 246G3]

ECONOMICS

U.S. personal income during November was at an annual rate of $345.4 billion or $500 million less than in October, the Commerce Dept. reported Dec. 17. [See p. 303A2] . . . **Business recession** currently evident in the U.S. was termed "at least as severe" as those of 1949 & 1954 by Dr. Emerson P. Schmidt, U.S. Chamber of Commerce chief economist, speaking in Washington Dec. 14. He said a recovery trend probably would start during 1958. [See p. 398A2] . . . **U.S. farm crop** production this year tied the 1948 record for volume and was 106% of the 1947-49 avg., the Agri. Dept. reported Dec. 17. Acreage used for 59 principal crops totaled 334 million acres, the least since 1919. Food grain output totaled 31.4 million tons, or 6% less than in 1956. [See pp. 374G3, 271C1] . . . **Assessed valuation** of property in the U.S. subject to local property taxes totaled $280,432,000,000 in 1956, the Census Bureau reported Dec. 15. [See p. 100F2] . . . **European auto** sales in the U.S. this year totaled 190,000 cars worth $400 million, "Made in Europe" magazine of Frankfort-on-the-Main, W. Germany estimated Dec. 8. [See p. 398B2] . . . **Intl. Tin Council** applied export controls to 6 tin producing countries Dec. 15 to hold exports through Mar. 14, 1958 to 27,200 long tons due to a surplus of tin on international markets. [See p. 32D1] . . . **Florida** citrus shipments were embargoed Dec. 17 for 7 days to prevent export from the state of fruit damaged by the most severe cold wave since Dec. 1934. . . . **Roadbuilding** expenditures in the free world totaled a record $15.032 billion this year, H. S. Merriman, chrmn. of the Intl. Road Fed., estimated in New York Dec. 17. The U.S. led with $9.1 billion spent, 3,418,000 mi. of highways in use. [See p. 341E2] . . . **N.Y. Central** applied to state agencies Dec. 16 for permission to discontinue its Indianapolis-St. Louis & Cincinnati-Toledo passenger train service due to operating losses. [See pp. 391D1, 367A2] . . . **Dr. Vannevar Bush** was named chrmn. of Merck & Co., Inc., pharmaceutical mfrs., in New York Dec. 17. [See p. 380E1]

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Award of the America's Democratic Legacy citation for 1957 to the 85th Congress for its enactment of federal civil rights legislation was announced Dec. 16 by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. [See p. 291E2; Vol. XVI, 398D3] . . . **United Jewish Appeal** reported Dec. 13 that it had raised $85 million this year for work of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, Joint Distribution Com. & N.Y. Assn. for New Americans. [See p. 62F1] . . . **Benjamin Franklin's** specifications in a bequest made in 1791 for training apprentices were challenged Dec. 11 in Boston by the Franklin Foundation before a special state legislative committee. The committee was studying how to use $1,400,000 in interest (accrued from Franklin's original $5,000 fund) that the bequest said must not be spent until 1991. The foundation contended that, with abolition of the apprentice system as known in Franklin's time, the money should be released to Franklin Technical Institute (founded in 1908 from the Franklin fund).

OBITUARIES

Frank A. Banks, 74, project engineer for Grand Coulee, other U.S. dams; Dec. 14 in San Marino, Calif.

Alvah E. Davison, 59, pres. Bon Ami Co., cleanser mfrs.; Dec. 13 in Port Chester, N.Y.

Leonidas C. Dyer, 86, U.S. Rep. (R., Mo.) 1911-13, 1914-33, author of auto theft act 1919, China trade act 1922; Dec. 15 in St. Louis.

Gustaf W. Elman, 80, Bell Tel. Lab. metallurgist 1906-42, inventor magnetic alloys, dir. U.S. Navy magnetics lab. 1942-56; Dec. 10, Englewood, N.J.

Ann Gillis (Mrs. William J. Slocum), 44, NBC radio & TV producer who supervised FDR's fireside chats, other special events; Dec. 16 in New York.

Joe Goldstone, 64, founder Imperial Pearl Syndicate, pioneer in developing cultured pearl industry in U.S. & Orient; Dec. 14 in Chicago.

Heinrich Hoffmann, 72, official photographer to Adolf Hitler & Nazi party, convicted in 1950 as major Nazi offender; Dec. 16 in Munich.

Charles P. Hutchinson, 70, Mercer County (N.J.) judge who presided at first trial of "Trenton 6"; Dec. 14 in Phila. [See Vol. XI, p. 192M]

W. Langdon Kihn, 59, portrait artist known for studies of American Indian; Dec. 12 in New London, Conn.

Charles Simonton McCain, 73, pres. Dillon, Read & Co. (investment bankers) 1939-51, ex-bd. chrmn. Chase Natl. Bank; Dec. 13 in New York.

John McDowell, 55, U.S. Rep. (R., Pa.) 1938-48, House Un-Amer. Activities Com. member who helped uncover damaging information during Alger Hiss investigation; Dec. 11 in Wilkingsburg, Pa. (suicide by shooting, reportedly over ill health). [See Vol. VIII, p. 365B]

Frank Carroll Nash, 47, Asst. Navy Secy. (for internal security) 1948-49, Asst. Defense Secy. 1953-54; Dec. 11 in Washington of heart attack. [See Vol. XIV, p. 177E1]

Fritz (Frederick Raymond) Ostermueller, 50, pitcher 1934-48 for Boston Red Sox, Pittsburgh, Brooklyn; Dec. 17 in Quincy, Ill.

Fletcher A. Reynolds, 55, Cleveland Zoo pres. since 1942, ex-pres. Amer. Assn. of Zoological Parks & Aquariums; Dec. 13 in Cleveland of stroke.

Michael Sadleir, 68, British author ("Fanny by Gaslight"), authority on Trollope, Sheridan; Dec. 13 in London.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott, 84, Negro educator, Howard U. secy.-treas. 1919-34, Tuskegee Inst. secy. 1913-14, World War I Asst. War Secy. for Negro soldiers; Dec. 12 in Washn.

Charles W. Wrigley, 84, pres. Wrigley outdoor advertising agency; Dec. 3 in Chicago.

Gen. Napoleon Zervas, 69, right-wing World War II Greek resistance leader, Public Order Min. 1947, Public Works Min. 1950-51; Dec. 10 in Athens. [See Vol. X, p. 356D]

Gerhart Ziller, 45, East German CP Central Com. secy. for econ. affairs; Dec. 14 in Berlin (suicide reportedly in "fit of depression").

SPORTS

Winners

Basketball college tournament finals Dec. 14: Birmingham Classic—Miss. St. 52, Auburn 37; Cincinnati Invitational—Cinci. 79, Xavier (O.) 68; Steel Bowl (Pittsburgh)—Duquesne 81, Pitt 64. [See p. 103G2] . . . **Bowling:** Don Carter of St. Louis won men's singles, for $5,000, and Mrs. Marion Ladewig of Grand Rapids, Mich. won women's singles, for $2,500, in the world invitational tourney in Chicago Dec. 13. [See p. 144A2] . . . **Golf:** Walter Burkemo of Franklin Hills, Mich. won the $15,000 Sanford (Fla.) Open Dec. 15, for $2,000. [See p. 399F2] . . . **Tennis:** The U.S. team of Vic Seixas, Herb Flam & Gardnar Mulloy defeated the Belgian team of Jackie Brichant & Phillipe Washer, 3 matches to 2, in Brisbane Dec. 14-16 to qualify to meet Australia in the Davis Cup challenge (final) round. [See p. 355F3] . . . **Skiing:** Art Tokle of Lake Telemark, N.J. won the Torger Tokle Meml. jump at Bear Mt., N.Y. Dec. 15. [See p. 119E3]

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (pro.): Dec. 14—Chicago Cards 31, Phila. 27. Dec. 15—Detrt. 21, Chi. Bears 13; San Fran. 27, Green Bay 20; Cleve. 34, N.Y. 28; Los Ang. 37, Balti. 21; Washn. 10, Pitt. 3.

Shrimp Bowl in Galveston, Tex. Dec. 15—Bolling AF Base 28, San Diego Marines 7. [See p. 399C2]

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Natl. Hockey League player trade Dec. 17: Center Earl Reibel and forwards Bill Dineen, Lorne Ferguson & Bill Dea from Detroit to Chicago for center Hec Lalande and forwards Nick Mickoski, Bob Bailey & Jack McIntyre. [See p. 192D2] . . . **Withdrawal** from the Pacific Coast Conf. was announced Dec. 13 by USC (effective after July 1, 1958) & Calif. & UCLA (effective June 30, 1959). [See p. 399B3] . . . **Mass. State Boxing Comm.** resigned Dec. 17 from the Natl. Boxing Assn. after the NBA had refused to sanction a Virgil Akins-Tony De Marco bout in Boston Oct. 15 (won by Akins) as a world welterweight title bout. [See p. 344A1] . . . **Rankings** in women's tennis by the U.S. Lawn Tennis Assn., announced Dec. 15, were headed by Althea Gibson in singles, Louise Brough & Margaret du Pont in doubles. Alan Roberts of Brooklyn, 18, & Karen Hantze of San Diego, 15, were ranked first by the USLTA Dec. 16 in men's junior & girls' divisions, respectively. [See p. 296E2; Vol. XVI, 424B1] . . . **Pimlico** racetrack, Baltimore was closed for the year Dec. 12 instead of Dec. 17 because of a cold wave and jockeys' refusal to ride on a frozen track. . . . **Torpid** was named the year's outstanding harness-racing horse in a USTA poll of racing writers announced Dec. 11. [See p. 215G2]

Lou Boudreau signed Dec. 12 to broadcast Chicago Cub baseball games on WGN, Chicago. [See p. 256A1] . . . **Dave Philley,** outfielder, was sold to Phila. by Detroit Dec. 11. [See p. 200C2] . . . **Ralph Houk,** 37, Denver (AA) mgr., was named a N.Y. Yankee coach Dec. 17 to replace Bill Dickey, disabled by illness. [See Vol. XIV, p. 412A2] . . . **Bonus players** signed by major league clubs: Don Schwall, U. of Okla. pitcher, by Boston for about $50,000 Dec. 11; Jim Beauchamp, 18, of Grove, Okla. by St. Louis for about $50,000 Dec. 13. [See p. 399F3] . . . **Don Newcombe,** Los Angeles pitcher, reported Dec. 14 after a Detroit-N.Y. trial flight that he had been relieved of a phobia against flying by hypnotist Jos. Edelman. [See p. 400B1]

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents & Disasters. An estimat-1,062 persons were killed by an earthquake in western Iran Dec. 13. Farsinaj, a village 240 mi. s.w. of Teheran on Shah Pass at the epicenter of the temblor, was completely destroyed. Other quakes Dec. 15-17 in the Hamadan & Asadabad areas injured about 6,000 persons & made thousands homeless. (Moscow radio reported Dec. 16 that 1,200 persons had died in an earthquake in Outer Mongolia Dec. 13.) [See p. 224E2] . . . 11 persons, including 9 children, died when a kindergarten collapsed during a storm Dec. 13 in Altofonte, Sicily.

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Canadian Radium & Uranium Corp. pleaded guilty Dec. 17 in Mt. Kisco. N.Y. to charges brought by the N.Y. State Dept. of Labor that the plant had failed to survey its radiation hazards and had permitted employes to receive excessive doses of radiation. . . . **$200,000 claim** brought by the estate of John J. Canfield against Midtown Hospital in NYC was approved Dec. 17 in Bronx Surrogate's Court. The hospital had conceded its liability in his death Aug. 22 after he had received a transfusion of the wrong type of blood. [See p. 303D2] . . . **Joseph Peter Carlino,** 45, contact man in the Victor Riesel acid-blinding case, received a suspended sentence Dec. 13 in General Sessions Court in New York for cooperating with the prosecution. [See p. 344F1] . . . **Anthony Franciosa** began a 10-day jail sentence Dec. 12 in Los Angeles for kicking a photographer attempting to photograph him with Shelley Winters prior to their marriage. [See p. 152G3]

John Joseph Frank, 42, ex-FBI agent, was convicted Dec. 9 in Washington of wilfully failing to register with the Justice Dept. under the Forgn. Agents Registration Act while serving as an agent of the Dominican Republic & Gen. Rafael Trujillo. [See p. 176F2] . . . **Mrs Alida Eisenhower,** ex-wife of Pres. Eisenhower's elder brother, Arthur, testified Dec. 7 in Independence, Mo. that her ex-husband owed her $3,000 in back alimony. Divorced since 1924, she appeared to contest a motion that his monthly alimony payments be reduced or terminated. . . . **Sir Ernest Oppenheimer's** will filed Dec. 9 in Johannesburg revealed his son, Harry, to be sole heir to his £3,600,000 ($10,800,000) estate. [See p. 384G1] . . . **Adipoju Aderonmu,** 30, a Nigerian medical student, won $128,000 Dec. 10 on CBS-TV's quiz program "The $64,000 Question" by answering questions about the Bible. He retired from the program Dec. 17 after disclosing that he had married a 2d time although he had indicated publicly that he would be reconciled with his divorced first wife & child. [See p. 224E3]

Married: Archduchess Maria Ileana of Hapsburg, 22, to Count Jaroslav Kottulinky of Kottulin, 39, Viennese businessman; Dec. 7 in Vienna.